

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1857.

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RENOMINATION OF SENATOR BROWN.

Next to achieving a victory in putting that victory to the best account; and we may add, in this connection, that the almost uninterrupted series of democratic triumphs which have followed the inauguration of President Buchanan have rendered the more decisive and effective by the character of the men who were subsequently chosen as the exponents, defenders, and representatives of those principles which had been so triumphantly sustained at the ballot-box. The full and complete redemption of Tennessee was followed by the election of Gov. Johnson and Judge Nicholson to the Senate of the United States. The recent triumph of the democracy of Georgia was rendered more durable and effective by the re-election of Senator Toombs; and it gives us great pleasure to announce this morning that, as a fit supplement to the overwhelming victory of the democracy of Mississippi, Hon. A. G. Brown has been unanimously nominated by the democratic members of the legislature of his State for the high office which he has for four years filled with such distinguished ability and success. The census, as we learn by telegraph, of the democratic members of the legislature of Mississippi was held yesterday, and the result of their deliberations, although generally and confidently expected, will be hailed by the democracy of the whole country with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

Cheap postage, like cheap governments, commends itself to those who pay. Most of our national income is derived from indirect taxes levied upon imports, and directly from the sale of our public domain. We are also directly taxed through our postal establishment. When we purchase a dollar's worth of foreign goods we scarcely appreciate the fact that about one-third of that sum is paid in the form of duties to the government, although such is the fact. If we pay three cents for the transportation of a letter, we feel the tax, though not a tenth part as large as paid on a dollar of imported goods. This shows the difference between direct and indirect taxation. Indirect taxes are principally devoted to the ordinary purposes of government, while those derived from postages are exclusively applied to sustain our mail system, which was originally designed to be self-sustaining and until recently has been so. Prior to 1845 the rates were very high, and their prepayment was optional, which resulted in the government transporting large quantities of mail matter which was never delivered or paid for. Former rates were reduced in 1845 to a uniform one of five cents, except to California, and in 1851 to three cents; and at the latter period prepayment was required on all letters, and more recently upon all printed matter.

These reductions threw a portion of the expense of our mail establishment upon the public treasury. There is now a call for still further reductions, which would throw them largely upon the revenues derived from the customs or other sources. If letter postage should be reduced to one cent on each letter, no one would expect the establishment ever to become self-sustaining, or to be little else than an instrument for disbursing, instead of collecting, revenues. To avoid this consequence, it has been seriously recommended in some quarters to increase the rates of postage upon letters to five cents, expecting that such a rate would enable the department to pay its expenses. While we yield to the force of the reasoning in favor of a self-supporting post office establishment, we do not concur with those who propose to accomplish that object by an increase of the present rates of postage. They are high enough already, and might rather be lowered than raised, if circumstances would permit. The true remedy is, not to increase the rates of postage, but to diminish the expenses of the postal establishment, which have actually increased with the diminution of income. These expenses, with the exception of frequency of trips upon mail routes and the kind of service, whether horseback or coaches, are beyond the control of the department. Congress creates new post routes, upon which the department is required by law to put in operation mail conveyance, and in many instances an expensive kind of service is ordered where little or none is actually needed. Many routes are thus established, when not much is accomplished gratifying beyond him who carries the mail. Thousands of miles of mail service are thus ordered annually which pay but a small portion of the expenses. But the great gulf which swallows up large masses of the receipts of the department is the railroads, which has set up and measurably become the masters—and hard ones, too—of the government. Having driven off the old coaches and stages and many of the steamboats, they have no competitors for contracts, and exact exorbitant prices, and often refuse to take those limited by Congress, and sometimes, in a defiant manner, throw out the mails. Railroads have added largely to the cost of transporting the mails where they carry them. The Postmaster General can exercise little control in limiting the expenses of transportation upon them, while their influence in Congress has prevented that body from exerting all its constitutional power to remedy the evil.

But there is one cause which largely enhances the expense of transporting the mails which Congress can remedy. The franking privilege is now used to an extent that it adds from a quarter to a third to the expenses of carrying the mails. This evil Congress can and ought to remedy. When Congress is in session, there is sent by mail from this city several tons a day of franked matter, mostly printed, as well as an immense quantity of letters. During electioneering campaigns this printed matter has run as high as several tons per day. This adds immensely to the expense of transportation upon railroads and in coaches, and renders stage wagons necessary where a single horse could otherwise carry the whole mail in a small bag. Besides millions of speeches and pamphlets sent free by mail, there have been vast numbers of bound volumes of books franked through the mails annually, some weighing several pounds,

and done up in wooden or pasteboard boxes. To these must be added thousands upon thousands of packages of seeds, and other articles that cumber and weigh down the mails. The franked written matter, large as it may be, is a mere bagatelle in the cart and car loads that are sent under frank throughout the Union.

An accurate account of the weight of franked letters sent from this city for the month of April, 1856, showed they amounted to 14,470 pounds, and, at three letters to the ounce, the number would have amounted to 694,560 per month, the postage on which would be \$20,896 80, or 8,334,720 letters, amounting to \$250,041 61 per annum.

The franked printed matter for the month weighed 573,772 pounds, and for a year would be 6,884,964; at one cent per ounce, would produce \$91,803 52 per month, or \$1,101,642 24 per annum. These sums added would make \$1,351,683 84 per annum.

The delivery of 8,334,720 free letters by postmasters at one cent each would be \$83,347 20 for a year, which, added to the above, will make \$1,435,031 04. This would show the expense of franking annually, provided the average per month remained the same. This estimate does not include the franked matter mailed at all the other offices, which, if added to the above, would show the estimate to be rather low instead of high. The amount of franked matter is constantly increasing instead of diminishing. The effect upon the revenue, and the increased cost of transportation, must be apparent to all observers. It then becomes an important question whether the legitimate advantages are sufficient to compensate for the increased expense of transportation and loss of revenue. We doubt whether they can possibly do so. Neither political party would suffer by prohibiting the frank altogether, and especially on all printed matter, and surely it would relieve the members of Congress from vast labor and very heavy expense, while it would exempt the Post Office Department from many of its present embarrassments. It would make the establishment self-sustaining, and probably in a short time enable it to submit to a further reduction of the rates of postage. The speeches of members of Congress, and all useful documents, would then appear in both city and country papers, and be more read than they now are, while it would largely increase their circulation and usefulness. The abolition of the frank upon printed matter in particular would diminish several heads of public expenditures and tend to public economy and purity, while it would enable members of Congress to devote their whole time more exclusively to important public business, and at the same time to shorten its sessions and increase the amount of business transacted. These are views which have occurred to us, and we present them to our readers for their consideration, and to call out such suggestions as may occur to them, hoping that the examination of the subject may result in correct conclusions.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN LOUISIANA.

Brief mention has already been made of the signal victory recently achieved by the democracy of Louisiana. The Louisiana Courier of the 6th instant has the following notice of the general result of the late election in that State:

Upon the whole, the democracy of Louisiana have reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of our election on Monday. Returns received indicate that our majority will be in the neighborhood of five thousand. Our whole State ticket is elected. Our senate, as noted elsewhere, is overwhelmingly democratic. The lower house is also democratic by a majority of 15 or 20. Our congressional delegation will stand precisely as before. When it is borne in mind that we have achieved this triumph while deprived of the aid of more than two-thirds of the democratic voters of New Orleans, we must conclude that the result is satisfactory. It would have afforded us great pleasure to record the election of the able and chivalric Villiers, but our disappointment is mitigated by the fact that the second district has refused to return Grundy Burke to misrepresent us in the place of the Hon. Miles Taylor. With due exertions by the proper parties at the right time, not only might Villiers have been elected, but the exultation of the New Orleans know-nothings over their ill-gotten success might have been repressed. While both sorry and ashamed at the conduct of the party in the city, we share with our country friends in rejoicing over the victory which they have secured to the democratic party in Louisiana.

In the second and third congressional districts there was great but unavailing opposition to the democratic candidates, as the subjoined returns show:

SECOND DISTRICT.
Taylor, democrat.....4,145
Burke, know-nothing.....3,968

Taylor's majority.....177

THIRD DISTRICT.
Davidson, democrat.....2,132
Watterston, know-nothing.....1,699
Sigur, independent.....1,322
Davidson's majority over Watterston, 1,432; over Sigur, 1,810.

MISSISSIPPI CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

From the returns published in the Mississippiian, we make up the following table, showing the congressional vote of the State at the election on the 5th ultimo:

FIRST DISTRICT.
L. Q. C. Lamar, democrat.....4,818
Alcorn, know-nothing.....2,738

Lamar's majority.....2,080

SECOND DISTRICT.
Davis, democrat.....4,639
Clarke, know-nothing.....2,625

Davis's majority.....2,314

THIRD DISTRICT.
Barkdale, democrat.....5,536

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Singleton, democrat.....6,279
Lake, know-nothing.....5,130

Singleton's majority.....1,149

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Quitman, democrat.....5,480

In another column will be found the prospectus of the Congressional Globe. As the Globe is the only paper in the country which publishes a full and accurate report of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, it may be fairly regarded as one of the necessities of journalists and politicians.

Mr. R. B. Forbes, of Boston, has been engaged to present the subject of a testimonial to the family of the late Captain Herndon to the women of Boston.

A friend who was present informs us that the concert of Miss May last evening attracted one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever assembled within the walls of Carnegie's Saloon.

A hotel clerk in New York ran away with money handed him for safe-keeping by a lodger, and Judge Roosevelt picked up the proprietor of the hotel is responsible for the money.

INDIA AND ITS COMMERCE WITH ALL NATIONS.

The leading commercial journals of Great Britain, among which the London Economist deserves to hold the first rank, have teemed of late with lengthy and elaborate disquisitions relative to the wonderful and satisfactory progress which the people of India have made in the cultivation of the soil, and of the rapid increase of their wealth during the past few years. A minute examination of the details of the trade of India will, these journals think, satisfy every one that the influence of British rule has been sinking deep into the minds of the valuable and productive classes, and that we may hopefully look forward to the future to the fuller development of the wonderful riches of the eastern empire, and to that gradual but sure civilization and amelioration of the condition of the natives which intercourse, promoted by the mutual interests of trade, cannot fail to effect. We would fain believe that this glowing picture is not too highly colored, and even that the "population of British India, leaving out the small minority which compose the high castes, who devote their lives to turbulence and intrigue, is at once persevering, industrious, and provident;" but the history of the East Indies, especially as that history is illustrated by its foreign commerce, would seem to point to different conclusions. Supposing this to be the case, however, and still we are not prepared to follow the British journals in the unwarrantable assumption, contradicted as it is by the very first principles of political economy, and equally at variance with the necessities and the purposes of enlightened commerce, that the fact that "India makes every country with which it has transactions its debtor;" or, in other words, that every country is indebted to India for trade, furnishes indisputable evidence either of the sure civilization or of any amelioration in the condition of the great masses of the people of India. We think the fact—for fact it unquestionably is—proves just the reverse; for it argues that, with all the natural resources of India—its magnificent rivers, offering every natural facility for commercial intercourse—its exuberant soil yielding almost spontaneously articles so essential to the wants of every civilized nation—its cotton, wool, silk, indigo, jute, hump, flax, seeds, and oils—its millions upon millions of inhabitants—"the mutual interests of trade" have, so far, proved incapable of awakening a spirit of social improvement, or of introducing among the great masses of the people any of the comforts and appurtenances of civilized progress which, even among the most barbarous and unenlightened nations, ever follow upon the footsteps of commercial intercourse, especially if supported by Christian philanthropy. If the heavy balance of trade which India holds against the nations of the earth is to be considered an evidence of social and industrial progress, then China should long since have ranked among the most enlightened and advanced nations of Christendom; for, except a little trifle of rice or an odd cargo of notions now and then in the legitimate trade, and as much opium as the East India Company can smuggle in in the illicit traffic, China must also have had cash for her costly and valuable productions; and this is simply because the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire are still wrapped up in their primeval exclusiveness—their total isolation from all that tends to civilize, advance, or improve man, and elevate him to the rank of an intelligent, social, civilized human being. So long as this state of barbarism continues, the masses of the people will live in ignorance of the comforts and luxuries which commerce and commercial intercourse ever supply. Nor is it different in India. The vast balance of trade against every nation having commercial intercourse with British India of itself demonstrates the slow progress that has been made during a whole century in elevating the standard of industrial or social progress in India—in emancipating the people from the trammels of ancient prejudices and rescuing them from the influence of demoralizing and depressing traditions.

The fact relied upon by the British journals in support of their theory—namely, that the merchants of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras are the mere agents of the consumers, scattered throughout the country to the most remote corners—proves too much, for if only one yard of calico at 10 cents reached each one of these consumers, the annual imports of this one article alone would amount in value to over \$15,000,000; while, in point of fact, the total value of all merchandise imported into the three presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and their dependencies, does not reach that figure—scarcely exceeding \$12,000,000 annually. The balance of trade against the world in its commerce with the East Indies is nevertheless immense; but not relatively greater than is the annual balance of trade in favor of China, and against all nations that consume its teas and silks. The following statement exhibits the actual state of the import and export trade of the presidency of Bengal with the leading countries in 1856:

COUNTRIES.
Imports.....Exports.....
France.....\$1,247,460.....\$3,768,860
China.....2,169,200.....1,447,740
China.....1,007,810.....16,424,420
Australia.....179,980.....748,930
Singapore.....404,150.....2,860,890
Persian Gulf.....327,585.....542,350
Pagu.....476,655.....1,894,650
Mauritius.....19,615.....967,045
Bourbon.....19,590.....857,390

Total.....4,128,695.....33,238,165

The details of the trade of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras exhibit results so much similar to the above that it is unnecessary to reduce them to tabular form. This heavy balance of trade has to be met some way, and we find that, as is usual with all semi-barbarous people who have advanced far enough in the arts of civilized life to be able to distinguish between the value of gold and gew-gaws in exchange for their productions, this balance has to be paid in gold and silver. The case is somewhat different as respects China, for the opium consumed in the Celestial Empire absorbs at least forty million dollars per annum of the world's indebtedness of tea and silk. It is difficult to get at the exact amount of the opium trade with China, but our figures are within the limits, for we have a memorial that was presented to the Emperor some years back on this subject, in which it is stated that the drain from the imperial treasury to supply this destructive luxury was—

From 1823 to 1831.....\$24,000,000
From 1831 to 1834.....28,000,000
From 1834 to 1838.....40,000,000

And the latter sum is stated to be about the actual annual outlay at the present time. The balance of trade in favor of the East Indies, however, must be paid in treasure, and this state of things will continue until the people become sufficiently civilized to appreciate the industry and productions of the com-

tries with which they have commercial intercourse, and exchange their surplus commodities for something more essential to their happiness and comfort than hoarded piles of unproductive bullion. The drain of specie to India must continue until some greater improvement than we have yet seen takes place in the social condition of the masses of the people. Whether this better change will be one of the happy results which the present conflict will bring about we cannot predict—we can only hope that it may be so; but if India is again to be subjugated, the experience of the past will doubtless lead to an entirely different system of government, and the destinies and happiness of so vast an empire will not be entrusted to the short-sighted policy of an irresponsible association of more speculators and traders—a soulless corporation, in whose heart cupidity and the lust of power have long since crushed out every nobler instinct of humanity, and silenced the promptings of philanthropy and Christian benevolence.

The following statement will show the imports and exports of treasure into and from the East Indies during the past ten years:

IMPORTS.
1846-47.....\$14,695,000.....\$3,565,000
1847-48.....9,865,000.....7,130,000
1848-49.....21,020,000.....12,495,000
1849-50.....16,980,000.....4,855,000
1850-51.....20,920,000.....5,260,000
1851-52.....27,865,000.....7,380,000
1852-53.....37,255,000.....10,075,000
1853-54.....27,695,000.....15,395,000
1854-55.....13,400,000.....10,325,000
1855-56.....61,780,000.....10,130,000

GOV. McRAE'S MESSAGE.

We have before us the last regular message of Gov. McRae to the legislature of Mississippi. It is a forcible, well-written document—full of gratifying statements and sound practical suggestions. We give below the Governor's views on banks and the present banking system:

"A gloomy crisis has recently come, and is now prevailing, in the monetary affairs of the country, growing out of the evils of a paper currency, inherent in the banking system, which issues it as a representative of coin, cheapening the actual value of money, and enhancing, in proportion, the price of every article of necessity, convenience, or luxury, and really representing more the confidence of the community than it does any actual value. When, for a time, confidence runs high in this spurious representation of coin, large issues are made by the banks, the inferior paper currency predominates, gold and silver cease to circulate, money becomes cheap, prices high, speculation is rife, everything is represented by a fictitious value, every individual extends his credit to the furthest extreme, and every branch of business is expanded to the utmost limit. Having reached this point, there must necessarily be a reverse; business falls to be profitable, individual credit falls with it, engagements cannot be met, confidence is destroyed, the paper currency fills the land, and is found to be a delusion, instead of a reality. The result is, a general depression of the country; the value of the paper currency falls, and the value of the gold and silver which have issued it cannot be redeemed in coin. Gold and silver, which is actual money, then become dear; everything else, except articles of absolute necessity, becomes cheap; credit is gone; property of every kind is sacrificed; the laborer is thrown out of employment, or can only obtain his hire; the producer suffers loss in the price of his staple, whatever it may be; the consumer has nothing to buy with; distress comes upon all, and every interest of the country suffers. This condition of things necessarily grows out of the inherent evil of the banking system itself; and every reflecting mind which has witnessed even the revolutions of commerce throughout the whole country. As an evidence of what might have been the condition of things in Mississippi under the banking system, had it prevailed here as in other States, I have but to instance the fact that the only solitary small banks which yet exist in the State—the Northern Bank of Mississippi and the Commercial Bank of Mobile—under the system supported by the country, the most prudent management, and with all the experience before them of the explosion of the banks in Mississippi, from 1837 to 1846, have both suspended payment of their notes."

"Mississippi, having almost wholly rid herself of the banking system for more than fifteen years past, is not at this time so seriously a sufferer at home, in the present crisis, from the evils of a paper currency; but its perils are felt by her in its effects upon the price of her great staple, which will not now even command more than two-thirds of its actual intrinsic market value, owing to the general failure of the banking system, and the consequent destruction of confidence throughout the whole country. As an evidence of what might have been the condition of things in Mississippi under the banking system, had it prevailed here as in other States, I have but to instance the fact that the only solitary small banks which yet exist in the State—the Northern Bank of Mississippi and the Commercial Bank of Mobile—under the system supported by the country, the most prudent management, and with all the experience before them of the explosion of the banks in Mississippi, from 1837 to 1846, have both suspended payment of their notes."

GOV. BROWN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The new governor of Georgia is not disposed to shrink from the duties and responsibilities of his high office. In his inaugural address to the legislature, he thus firmly and boldly defines his position in regard to the banks of his State:

"In the midst of a high state of commercial prosperity, with abundant and a bright prospect for the future, the country is suddenly shocked by an almost general bank suspension, causing distrust and depression in all our commercial affairs. It is to be feared that much of the blame is properly attributable to our banking institutions, for having, in a wild spirit of speculation, extended the paper currency beyond the limits authorized by our legislature and by the sound principles of banking, which requires them promptly to redeem their circulation in specie when presented. If this be so with any of our banks, they may be the cause of much public calamity, they are certainly not the proper objects of public sympathy."

"You, gentlemen, are the representatives of the people, and it is for you to consider what constitutional remedy you have in your power to apply. The fault lies not with you; it lies not with the honest masses of the people. The disease to the body politic may be said to be almost a desperate one, and with a view to the future, it may be better to submit to a time to a desperate remedy in the hope that it may be a permanent one. The law, as it now stands, has provided the penalty for a bank suspension. The duties of the executive are plain and simple. I shall not shrink from the discharge of those duties. I consider it my imperative duty, and on being informed, upon such legal evidence as the statute contemplates, that any chartered bank in Georgia has suspended specie payment, I shall order proceedings for the forfeiture of its charter."

"In case of proceedings against the bank, the bill-holders would be none the less secure, as the assets of the bank would be placed in the hands of a receiver, and converted into money, and applied in payment of the debts of the bank. This would be a lesson of warning which would do much to protect the country in future against similar reverses, caused by wild speculation and over-issues by our banking institutions."

OUR PRESIDENTS AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

In the year 1833 (says a contemporary) Mr. E. C. Delavan, by personal application, obtained the signatures of Presidents Madison, Adams, and Jackson to a declaration against the use of ardent spirits. Each successive President has added his signature to the instrument, excepting Gen. Harrison, to whom it was not presented. The document is now made complete up to this time by the signature of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and is as follows:

"Being satisfied, from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire abstinence of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that, should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal health, but the good of our country and the world."

JAMES MADISON, JAMES K. POLK,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Z. TAYLOR,
JAMES MONROE, JOHN TYLER,
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DEPARTMENT NEWS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.
Decrease in the Depth of Water on George's Bank.—Subjoined is a letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating extracts of a report by Lieutenant Commanding C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy, in relation to the gradual decrease in the depth of water on George's Bank:

BALBOON, (Maine), Oct. 17, 1857.
SIR: I have the honor to communicate to the department the result of a development made by Lieutenant Commanding C. R. P. Rodgers, United States Navy, assistant in the Coast Survey, showing a gradual decrease in the depth of water on the shoal part of George's Bank, off the coast and eastward of Cape Cod peninsula. The examination was made under favorable circumstances on the 10th of September, and the results are thus reported by Lieut. Commanding Rodgers:

"George's shoal seems to consist of narrow sand ridges (like those at the entrance of Nantucket sound) lying parallel to each other in a direction generally north and south, though some incline to the eastward and westward. The tide rushes across them with great violence."

"We kept the steamer over the crests of these ridges, and, aided by our experience of last year, probably found the most shallow spot where the soundings, reduced to mean low water, show a depth of only thirteen feet, or two feet less than the least found in the year 1837. The least water found differed only some seconds, either in latitude or longitude, from that found by Captain Wilkes in his examination of the shoal twenty years ago."

I would respectfully request authority to publish this communication as a notice to mariners.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Subdivisional Surveys of the Public Lands in Nebraska.—Returns of the subdivisional surveys in Nebraska have been received at the General Land Office of townships 1 to 8 north, of range 2 east, of the sixth principal meridian, equal to 480 lineal miles of surveying, and embracing an area of 184,000 acres. Also, of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, of range 1 east, equal to 180 miles of lineal surveying, and embracing the area of 69,000 acres.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, Nov. 9, 1857.
The State of New York, which one year ago gave to John C. Fremont a plurality over Mr. Buchanan of 80,129, has now elected Gideon J. Tucker, the democratic candidate for secretary of State, running at the head of the State ticket, by a plurality of over 13,000 over his black-republican competitor, and chosen an entire administration of democratic State officers by pluralities averaging at least 8,000. If in any year, or in any State of our Union, a greater and more surprising instance of popular change of opinion has been manifested, the circumstance is not within our recollection.

It is true, we lose the senate by the casting vote of the black-republican lieutenant-governor, and thereby also lose the contracting board, with the patronage of the public works. The black 'republicans' were shrewd enough to provide in advance against the coming storm. Having a majority in the house of assembly last spring, and having secured questionable aid in the State senate, they passed a law depriving the canal board of the control of the canals and the appointment of the officials on the State works, and vesting all this patronage in a new body styled the contracting board—a majority of whom would not be elected by popular vote the present year. This trick has apparently succeeded, and the contracting board has an anti-democratic majority, though the State has been swept by a large democratic plurality.

The senate was most indignantly packed against us by gerrymandering the senate districts last year. But for this we should have had a majority in that body. Our new State officers are to be inaugurated on the first of January. They are mostly young, positive, and energetic men. Mr. Tucker, our new secretary of State, is well known as the former partner of Mr. Croswell in the Albany Argus, and subsequently as the editor of the Daily News in this city. His political writings have become familiar in every town and village in the State. As one of the earliest advocates of Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and one of the most untiring laborers for his election, his name is not unfamiliar in political circles at Washington; while throughout this State it is everywhere recognized as that of a leader in the party, who by this almost unhopful result has been placed in the foremost rank of our prominent men. Mr. Tucker is not yet thirty years of age, and will be, therefore, the youngest State officer ever inaugurated at Albany.

Hon. Sanford B. Church, our new comptroller, is a man of many years, who has long been prominent before the democracy of this State. After serving in the legislature, he was nominated and elected lieutenant-governor in 1850, although Gov. Seymour and others of his colleagues were defeated. He was re-nominated and re-elected in 1852, when Pierce swept this State by a majority of many thousands. Mr. Church has been identified with the soft or barn-burner wing of the party.

Major Vanderpool, of Buffalo, is a member of one of our old Dutch families, and, if I mistake not, is nearly related to ex-President Van Buren. He is chosen State treasurer, and will make a competent and reliable officer. He was also rated as a barn-burner.

The attorney general is Hon. Lyman Treadwell, of Albany, a lawyer of high distinction, great eloquence, and undoubted ability.

The State engineer is Mr. Richmond, a relative of Hon. Dean Richmond, the great railroad king, and said to be a gentleman of superior ability and experience in his profession. Whether he has been hard or soft is not known.

The new canal commissioner is a whole-souled young merchant of Syracuse, Mr. Jaycox, whose success in politics bids fair to rival the success in business he has already experienced.

Judge Denio is re-elected by a handsome plurality (receiving the support of large numbers of "republicans") to the bench of the court of appeals. We also elect Mr. Rhodes—a Pennsylvanian by birth, and the editor of the Elmira Gazette—to the State prison board. He is quite a young man.

Such are the men under whom we have redeemed the State. One and all, they are capable and deserving, and, one and all, they are earnest and strenuous supporters of Mr. Buchanan's administration. The old distinction of hard and soft has been laid aside, and the union of the sections is consummated on terms which involve an oblivion of the bitter past.

To the senate we have chosen some of our ablest men—such as John C. Mather, Richard Schell, Joshua B. Smith, Benjamin Brandreth, and others, whose names are known beyond the bounds of our own State. The intellectual predominance is vastly in our favor in the legislature.

Such are but a few of the favorable features of our great triumph. New York has declared for Mr. Buchanan, and the backbone of black-republicanism is forever broken in Mr. Seward's State! Make room for New York!

W. D. P.

SENTENCE OF CUYA.—Frederick Cuya, the young Cuban recently convicted of manslaughter in shooting Oscar O'Grady at Hoboken in July last, was this morning brought into the Hudson county court, before Judge Ogden and Associate Justices Morris, Griffith, and Carpenter, to receive his sentence. Long before the hour of opening the court-room was crowded to excess by people anxious to learn the fate of the young man.

THE ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

"Already a cry is raised in favor of refusing seats in Congress to the representatives elected from Baltimore to-day, in consequence of the riots and driving voters from the polls. Governor Ligon is condemned by all parties for withdrawing his proclamation."

The above appears in a letter from Washington, which we find in one of our exchanges, and is very welcome, as indicating a disposition to adopt some measure which shall put an end to riotous and violence at the polls. We do not know whether the House of Representatives can exclude a member on the grounds here set forth. But if it may do so, we think it would be justified in this case in exercising its power. All representatives elected as the Baltimore representatives were should be sent home; and the riotous who controlled elections as the elections in Baltimore have been controlled should be taught that they cannot thus impose upon the American people. There has been no fair election in Baltimore this year, and the people of Baltimore know it quite as well as we do. There ought to be power somewhere to correct the evil.

But Gov. Ligon, it seems, has been condemned for withdrawing his proclamation. It ought to be understood that the proclamation was issued at the urgent request of some of the most influential citizens of Baltimore; and that when the major afterwards published his arrangements for preserving order, and declared his belief that they were sufficient for any emergency, those same citizens urged the governor to withdraw his proclamation, and thus avoid any collision of authority. The governor at length consented to do so, and the result is known. Thousands of citizens were kept from the polls, and many who attended there were beaten, and some were killed.

It will be recollected that the telegraphic announcement of the ordering out of the military by the governor set forth that his excellency had put the city of Baltimore under martial law, and then proceeded to ridicule the affair, as wholly uncalculated for, and as looked upon in Baltimore in the light of a shameful farce. It is not necessary for us to say that the martial-law story was a falsehood, manufactured by the plug-ugly reporter of the Associated Press, and that the contemptible attempt to heap ridicule upon a public officer who was responding to the appeal of some of the most influential of the citizens of Baltimore in an effort to preserve order was prompted by no other motive than to give plug-ugly the opportunity of carrying another election with the bludgeon instead of the ballot. This much is apparent from the style of the despatch, and especially since we have been able to compare its statements with the facts as they have appeared in the Baltimore papers.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE UPPER ARCADE PROTECTED.—The usual Turnpike-square meeting took place yesterday morning, and was made up of about the same people, and addressed in about the same style, as the former gatherings. On this occasion, however, a novelty was introduced—a lady—Madame Theresina G. Bank—who talked at some length, and said she had come to offer her services "like Miss Nightingale going to the Crimea." She was cheerfully received. The most influential speakers appeared desirous to prevent people from attempting any acts of violence.

The unemployed also began to muster in front of the City Hall at an early hour in the forenoon, and by none had become quite numerous. They were entertained by speeches from private spokesmen on the steps. General Superintendent Tallmadge, happening to visit the Park, made a few remarks, giving the crowd some excellent advice, and cautioning them that any attempt to violate the laws would be promptly and efficiently put down, and those who were instrumental in such violations would meet with condign punishment. Mr. Tallmadge's address was received with three cheers, and a good many of the people left the ground immediately thereafter, evidently concluding that they had gone far enough with their demonstrations, and that no good would come of them.

Apprehension having been felt that disturbances would occur in the Park during the day, a force of 200 policemen were detailed to the City Hall during the forenoon, and the reserves in the lower wards were strengthened by draughts from some of the upper wards. A detachment from the Twelfth ward was placed in the First ward station-house; one from the Eighteenth ward in the Thirtieth-second, and one from the Fifteenth ward in the Third. The police in the City Hall had no occasion to exhibit themselves until about 2 p. m., when an officer was resisted in attempting to make an arrest; a row ensued, which momentarily increased, and the whole police force poured out of the building upon the crowd, who fled before them in dismay. A few arrests were made, but no serious difficulty occurred. The throng then remained quiet until the arrival of the first brigade, which was sent out on parade in honor of a presentation to the Flat regiment; and,